

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855

## GREAT RAILROAD PROBLEM

### Suitable Division of Profits Between Producers.

### SOMETHING ABOUT GLENN E. PLUMB

Able Student of Economic Has Devoted Lifetime to Solution of perplexing Problem and Knows Much About Railroads.

Who is Glenn E. Plumb, author of the so-called labor plan to democratize the railroads?

This is the question of the hour, in the homes, at the clubs, in the hotel lobbies and on street corners. It is asked varying ways under varying conditions. For example, hubbly is interrupted while eating his cantaloupe at the breakfast table.

"Who is this Plumb person, do you know?"

"Not Plumb, Plumb, my dear," is the reply. "It's not a person; it's a plan, a system. Labor leaders think the time has come when they should get some of the plumb earned by the railroads. They have called strikes until they get the plumb. That's why they call it the Plumb plan."

Or perhaps the question is popped in this way: You meet an acquaintance with a look of desperation, who but-tonholes you. Another touch, who instead of being asked for a ten spot you are asked to impart a little current information.

"Who is this Plumb person, do you know?"

"He's an American Bolshevik," you answer offhand, without knowing anything about it. "He's made a life study of Socialism and the Soviet and all that sort of thing and wants to apply Russian methods to the American railroads. Just another dreamer in our midst."

Another form of inquiry comes when Chateau Thierry marines meet.

"Who the hell's Plumb?" bursts from under one of the shrapnel helmets.

As a matter of fact, one's lack of knowledge concerning Mr. Plumb is accentuated when one visits his offices. The address given for the Plumb headquarters is the way down the corridor is labeled in gilt letters "Plumb Lecture Bureau." By the time the entrance room, 408, is reached one is in the midst of an organization.

A cordial reception is granted visitors, there being two or three wide-awake young men on their toes to make themselves useful. On the occasion of my first visit I found Mr. Plumb himself at his desk in the adjoining room, and in the secretary's office, without inquiring as to my identity or mission, directed me to the inner office.

He has a Strong Grip.

Mr. Plumb arose in a tired sort of way, took hold of my hand with a grip of steel and indicated a chair beside his desk. In appearance Mr. Plumb illustrated the average American business man—nothing very striking one way or the other. Rather short of stature, but with a strong physique and a rugged, sunburned countenance, he might be taken for a lawyer or a shopkeeper, but never for an orator or an agitator. His manner is quiet in the extreme and the tired look about his eyes—had he been reading manuscripts prepared for the Interstate Commerce Commission—suggested the student or bookworm.

Socialism and certain brands of labor agitation are known to go hand in hand with extreme craving for publicity, but in Mr. Plumb's case the rule seemed reversed. He was sympathetic with the idea of having his life story outlined, but he was at a loss to know what to say about himself or how to begin. It was not affectation, but genuine embarrassment.

"This is all so new to me that I don't believe I can do myself justice without thinking it over. My mind is so wrapped up in this hearing that I find difficulty in collecting my thoughts for other matters."

At that moment a young man who had precipitated himself into the room interrupted, to my address:

"Say, if you're going to write anything about this, get off our paper's nest you had in this morning's paper! The theory that—"

Mr. Plumb raised a restraining hand and checked his overenthusiastic assistant. With a scarcely perceptible shake of the head he suggested that nothing bored him more than that sort of argument. The contrary outburst of Mr. Plumb, the silent lines of the organization, and the fiery young assistant who advertises the product was unmistakable. Mr. Plumb himself had not had time to read any of the comment or criticism in the newspapers, but his assistant had read every line in every available paper and apparently knew it all by heart.

It soon became apparent in talking with Mr. Plumb that his is a distinctly logical turn of mind. He is a lawyer first, and the plan for which he is responsible has been built up as a result of his legal studies and practical experience in the railroad line. The whole thing represents a case which he has worked up and perfected to his own satisfaction after years of persistent and untiring effort. Whatever flaws there may be in it and whatever his ultimate fate will be, there will always remain the interesting personality of the man who single handed and alone has established himself as leader in a new line, and thereby finds himself suddenly the most talked of reformer in America.

Indications are that Mr. Plumb is a shooting star, but he will be an unusual form of meteor while he lasts. And when the glow fades he will doubtless resume his law work at the same old stand, disappointed, perhaps, but tugging on his next work with the same quiet, philosophical spirit that characterizes his work now.

Disappointment Won't Crush Him.

To illustrate this philosophical spirit an incident in the life of Mr. Plumb may serve. He used to drive an automobile and got a great deal of satisfaction out of it. One day he and a fast passenger train on the Wash-

Railroad tried to use the crossing at the same time, with the result that the automobile was demolished and the train went along as if nothing had happened. Mr. Plumb is still fond of automobiles and has bought a new car of another make—but he lets his train pass first. His present car is a Buick, and he has a spare tire mounted on the back of the trunk. In any case he will accept the inevitable and devote his time to some other plan. He is not of the kind to cry over spilled milk or waste time in vain regrets.

Mr. Plumb was born in Clay, Washington county, Iowa, fifty-three years ago. He began work on a farm, and the steel grip of his hand is due to the number of cows he milked, according to his own version. Even as a boy he concentrated all his effort on the particular work before him, and his interest became an early life's passion. He milked more cows than any one else in the county, according to the home folks, and he became an adept in speed and proficiency.

Getting an education and at the same time earning enough to keep himself going formed a double problem for young Plumb. He tackled it courageously. He worked as a breaker boy at coal mines, making himself generally useful and showing an in-quisitive mind, which brought him much useful first hand information. After graduating from the high school he ran a "ditch digger" and later graduated from Oberlin, Ohio, in 1891, and then went to the Harvard law school. He took his degree in the Northwestern University in 1893 and entered a law office of Starr, Miller & Peck in Chicago.

His Early Railway Fights.

In the line of his work Mr. Plumb became attorney for a small independent street railway and proceeded at once to learn all he could about the management, operation and statute laws regarding street railways. It is said that he applied the same thoroughness to this work that he applied to milking Iowa cows. He concentrated all his efforts on street railway problems, but worked very quietly and kept most of his information to himself. He did not advertise.

Accordingly, when the Chicago Street Railway tried to get the right to use any street in the city under its ninety-nine year franchise and when all the legal talent had been retained by the traction companies to further the plan, the companies had overlooked Mr. Plumb. This, at least, is the way the story comes from Plumb headquarters.

The city of Chicago retained Plumb chiefly because there was no one else left to retain and he started the fight for the city. He won the case and his investigation work at that time is primarily responsible for his continuing interest in railway matters. There it was the question of the people's rights against the rights of the railway owners. Now Mr. Plumb has broadened the idea and is championing the rights of the railroad workers as against the rights of the people and the railroads. He does not take the stand that the people or the railroad owners must necessarily suffer, but his scheme is to let the rights of the workers into the general makeup of railroad industry. He calls it "democratizing the railroads."

Mr. Plumb did not launch his new scheme until very recently, and he might have remained in practice in Chicago on the side of the railroads, except for an incident which came as an aftermath to his success against the traction companies. He had modestly retired to work as counsel for a small traction line when the Chicago Railway interests, as they are called, bought out the small company just to make Plumb lose his job. This is all part of the story as Mr. Plumb's friends tell it. They say that it was "get even" with Plumb that the move was made, and that this practically forced Plumb into his present line of work. Anyway, he devoted years of studies of valuation and railway problems. He claims to have discovered that there is in law no clear definition of where private rights end and where public rights begin in public utilities corporations. His aim now is to make there is no clearly defined law as to where the rights of the workmen end, and hence his bill to democratize the railroads.

Now Has 2,000,000 Clients.

In his statement before the Interstate Commerce Committee Mr. Plumb says he represents as general counsel the organized railway employees of America, consisting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and a score or more of other unions and brotherhoods. He says the organizations number upward of 2,000,000 men employed in railway transportation.

Voluminous data on labor's plan for government ownership and democracy in the operation of the railroads is being provided by Mr. Plumb to the committee. It seems very probable that the Plumb plan will not get a single vote on the committee. The proposal that labor, the public and the management shall control and share in the profits of railroad operation has a distinctly Bolshevik tinge in the eyes of so many citizens that wholesale criticism is being directed at the new plan.

The consensus is that the plan is so radical that the whole industrial groundwork of the nation would be radical. There is no denying it is radical, but Mr. Plumb himself claims to be a conservative and, strangely enough, there is much about him which indicates conservatism. He says, for example, that if his plan does not appear acceptable, he is perfectly willing to work along other lines. He does not make the stand that this is the "only plan"; in other words, his constant can be amended or modified by interpretations or reservations, and he does not say that rejection will break the heart of labor.

He simply says in effect: "As a lawyer, giving all my time and study to the problem, I think I have a case worthy of consideration."

Mr. Plumb knows nothing about the Socialism or the Soviet communistic doctrines and does not believe in them.

## IN AND AROUND CLOVER

### Correspondent Tells of Things of Present Interest.

### BUSINESS NOW NOT SO BRISK

Meeting of Sunday-school Association—Texas Man Thinks York County Makes Good Showing—Activities in Baseball.

Clover, Aug. 21.—Attended by a fairly large congregation representative of most of the township the annual meeting of the King's Mountain Township Sunday school association was held in the Presbyterian church of Clover Tuesday. There are sixteen Sunday schools in King's Mountain township and most of them were represented by one or more delegates. A feature of the meeting was an address by M. F. Montgomery of the state office of the South Carolina school association in Spartanburg. In the course of his address the speaker mentioned the remarkable growth that had been made in Sunday school attendance and influence in South Carolina in the past few years and spoke of the possibilities of the future, urging wider and more constant attendance of men and women as well as children as a means of further promoting the Master's Kingdom. Mr. Montgomery spoke at the meeting of the Bethel township association at St. Paul Tuesday afternoon, following his address here.

In the absence of President S. N. Stacy, Mr. W. T. Beamguard presided over the Sunday school meeting here before adjournment officers to serve during the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, R. R. Brown; vice president, W. N. Jackson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Robert A. Jackson; superintendent of camp, J. H. department, Mrs. G. D. Petty; superintendent, elementary department, Mrs. Wade H. Pursley; superintendent of home department, Mrs. S. C. Pursley; superintendent teacher training department, Rev. J. L. Yandell; superintendent, Rev. Bible class, W. G. Reynolds. The place of the next annual meeting was not fixed by the convention, that matter having been left to the judgment of the executive committee.

Finds Great Improvements.

Mr. S. W. Wallace of Shelby county, Texas, a native of York county who moved to Texas forty-nine years ago, is now visiting relatives and friends in Clover and community and other sections of York county, the visit being the first he has made in the past eighteen years, finds many evidences of progress since he was here last and while a bit partial to the state of his adoption is bound to admit that York county is superior to his Texas county in some particulars. Mr. Wallace notes many evidences of progress in the community and declares that the past eighteen years has seen the erection of fine school houses, handsome churches and commodious homes that he finds on every hand are a revelation to him. The crop situation in his section of Texas was rather poor when he left home several weeks ago and advises he has since received a rise to the effect that there has been little improvement. He says that the York county prospect is the brightest that he saw anywhere between his home and the other county. Mr. Wallace is in the other of the late Joseph F. Wallace, who was for many years a clerk of court of York county and served throughout the War between the States with Mr. L. R. Williams and other well known York county men and he has many friends and acquaintances throughout the county. He has been finding keen enjoyment in hunting up many of his old acquaintances since his return to the county that he first left in 1872. Although he is now 78 years of age Mr. Wallace's health is still good and he still retains his capacity to do a good day's work. He expects to return to his Texas home in the next week.

Construction Work Going On.

Progress is being made on the construction of the building on King's Mountain street which will be occupied by the new bank which will begin business in Clover some time this fall with V. Q. Hambrick of Rock Hill as cashier. The brick work on the structure is well under way and provided there is no serious handicap through inability to secure the necessary materials the building should be completed in a few weeks at most. Construction work on the addition to the Hawthorn Mill is progressing so speedily, according to General Manager M. L. Smith who says the trouble lies in the fact that it is almost impossible to get the proper materials. Thus far only two car loads of brick have been received.

Groceryman Barrett Busy.

James A. Barrett, the popular Clover postmaster who along with the rest of Uncle Sam's postmasters has assumed the role of groceryman here in late, expects to do a rather rushing business. Mr. Barrett entered the grocery business last Saturday and took in several orders the first day. Clover people have placed orders for dried beans, canned goods and pretty nearly every article included in the list of goods that Uncle Sam had collected for the use of his soldiers and which he no longer needs. Postmaster Barrett expects to send in an order to the depot in Atlanta some time this week to fill the wants of his customers who are increasing in numbers daily.

Masses Went to Dallas.

Quite a number of the members of the Clover Masonic Lodge went to Dallas, N. C., Monday evening, the occasion being the administration of the Third degree to several candidates for the Dallas Lodge. A banquet was held in connection with the Masonic celebration at Dallas and the local Masons went to a great time. The speaker was Mr. W. T. Stacy, J. E. Erlson, R. S. Riddle, Arthur Barnett, Vess Glenn, J. E. Jackson, Clyde Ford, C. M. Dickson, Waddell Moses, S. A. Sifford.

No Cotton Selling.

According to Mr. W. P. Smith, well known cotton buyer the bottom has dropped out of the Clover cotton market during the past couple of weeks and the sale of hardly a bale of cotton has been reported. There are few if any folks in the surrounding commu-

## CATHEDRAL AT LOURDES

### Magnificent Roman Catholic Shrine in Southern France.

### ATTRIBUTE OF MIRACULOUS POWERS

Old Priest on Duty Has Been The Host and Guide of Kings and Princes; But Says the Greatest Occasion the Place Has Ever Known Was When Three Thousand American Soldiers Came For Blessings.

By Lewis M. Grist.

Pride of every French village above everything else is its church or cathedral. Proud of his religion above everything else is the Frenchman. Most of the French people are Roman Catholic in their religious belief.

Protestant in religion largely I guess; because my father is before me and his father before him and his before him, I never dreamed a couple of years ago that I would ever become interested in the least bit in Roman Catholicism and would come to be thrown with Catholics a great deal, would visit a Catholic cathedral and become curiously interested in the creed.

I am still Protestant and will be all my life and I do not propose to discuss creeds in this article, but rather to tell of a beautiful church and a little visit to the Spanish border while overseas.

Before I start that: Before I got into the army I had the idea somehow that Roman Catholics did not believe in God, that they were a wild, reckless sinful class of folks who had no regard for anything, who believed that they could commit murder if they chose, that the priest about it, give him a dollar and twenty-three cents to say prayers for forgiveness and go about their business satisfied that it was remembered no more against them.

But I learned soon after getting into the army, that taken as a whole, the Catholics are mighty fine people; certainly the majority of the soldiers of Catholic faith with whom I was thrown in contact, were: There were exceptions of course; but there were likewise as many exceptions among the Protestants. Yet I found that the Knights of Columbus would hand you out a pack of cigarettes or a piece of chocolate if you were Protestant and they knew it just as readily as the "Y" would if you were Roman Catholic and they knew it. Most of the men in my outfit were Catholics and could borrow five francs off one of them just as easily as I could from one of my Protestant buddies.

But we had started to the Roman Catholic cathedral: Getting a few days leave and wanting to go somewhere, several friends and myself decided to take a little trip over into Spain. "We thought we might run on a bull fight or a bunch of brigands or something to break the monotony of the quiet little French village in which we were quartered. So to Spain we started on one of those little winky-dink French trains that run so slowly and are so very uncomfortable that you wish the railroads might adopt the Plumb plan or any old plan that might improve the service.

Pyrenees the Border.

The beautiful Pyrenees mountains are the border line between France and Spain. At the foot of these mountains in France lies the pretty village of Lourdes, and the only thing that distinguishes that village from thousands of other French villages is its magnificent cathedral. The erection commenced more than a thousand years ago. It is a wonderful structure, beautiful in its design, perfection in its workmanship. I don't know its dimensions but I do know that all the churches of Yorkville could be put into it with all their members and then after an invitation had been extended to all who do not belong to any church in Yorkville to come in and had been accepted, there would be room for a few more neighboring congregations and all would have sufficient standing room.

The numerous windows of the cathedral are of beautiful shades of stained glass including paintings of Bible characters and those who are famous in the religious history of the world since the Christ lived on the earth.

Saint Peter's Foot.

At the entrance to the cathedral there is a bronze statue of Saint Peter. He is seated, his feet clad in sandals that were worn in the time of his youth. His feet stand out prominently above the other. The statue is regarded as a sacred and holy thing by Catholics, and it is said that every Catholic who has visited that famous cathedral since its erection has kissed his foot. Thousands, perhaps millions of kisses have been planted there because the foot is growing much worn as a result thereof.

Hard by the cathedral is a pool, the waters of which are said by the Catholics to be holy and possessive of healing qualities. Those who are crippled or those who are suffering physical ailments and who believe in the virtues of the pool will be cured of his ailments. It is claimed and in proof of the contention there are suspended near the pool hundreds of pairs of crutches said to have been left there by cripples who having been cured of their ills, had need of the crutches no more.

Built by Woman.

It is related that the Cathedral was built through the efforts of a woman, a noted saint whose name I have forgotten but whose shrine I remember seeing in the cathedral. This woman, so the story goes, had a wonderful vision and it was told to her that she should build a cathedral in this village of Lourdes and she hard by this town and the cathedral stands today a monument to God and this saintly woman whose memory the people bless.

A part of the cathedral and a source of wonder are a number of statues of the Twelve Apostles and other saints placed at various intervals along a sort of winding trail leading into the Pyrenees. The story of the crucifixion of Christ is told in stately along the trail. There is a statue illustrating his trial by Pontius Pilate; his journey to Calvary and finally his crucifixion upon the cross and his being laid away

## BASEBALL STILL POPULAR

There is no abatement in baseball interest which was revived this summer after a lethargy of two years due to the fact that most of the live wires of the national game in this territory had gone into the army. Clover still continues to have a game every week and well known local players who have recently returned from service overseas have greatly strengthened the local team and are contributing much toward keeping Clover on the map from a baseball standpoint. Mr. W. P. Smith, once a great player but now on the coaching lines due to the ravages of time and the appearance of gray hairs is keeping an eye on the team, the capacity of a sort of manager and coach. The games that are staged in Clover are played on the diamond at the Clover Mill.

## TEACHERS SELECTED

Prof. W. R. Koon who some time ago was re-elected superintendent of the Clover school and in whose hands was left the selection of his corps of assistants subject to the approval of the board of trustees will make known his selection within a few days. Branches of the Clover High school will be located at each of the cotton mills this year, an arrangement having been made whereby the mills would supply a house for school purposes at each mill provided the school district would supply a teacher for each school, the money to be raised by the mills, the school building, the school will open early in September.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. W. D. Moore, one of the oldest residents of Clover is in very poor health at the moment and his relatives and friends are very much concerned about him. Mr. Moore is in the 90th year of his age and suffered an attack a few days ago from which he has not recovered as would be hoped for.

The body of Judge W. H. Lewis, a well known lawyer of Gastonia who died at his home in that city Monday, Tuesday afternoon, a large concourse of friends and acquaintances of the deceased from the Gastonia and Clover attending the funeral.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Brisson and Miss Annie Lee Adams of Clover were visitors to the mountains of North Carolina this week.

Mr. Mack Ferguson of the clerical force of the Bank of Clover is enjoying his annual vacation. He is spending his vacation at Gastonia, spent Sunday here with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. I. Brisson.

Mrs. J. T. Bigham of Chester visited her daughter, Mrs. P. O. Grier here this week.

Rev. Paul Stroup of Newell, N. C., has been spending several days here, the guest of the family of his father, Mr. W. B. Stroup. Rev. Stroup also attended the A. R. P. conference at Linwood College.

Miss Addie Matthews of Greenville is visiting the family of her father, Mr. W. M. Matthews here.

William Matthews of Charlotte spent Sunday here.

Mesdames R. L. Wylie and W. P. Smith of Clover, were visitors in Charlotte, Tuesday.

Mr. J. R. Moore and family of Richmond, Va., are visiting the family of Mr. W. D. Moore and other relatives in Clover.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitener of Shelby, N. C., are visiting their relatives and friends in Clover and vicinity.

Mr. W. F. Rich and other relatives of friends in Clover and vicinity.

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## GARNERED WITH SCISSORS

### News From Within and Without the County.

### CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Lancaster News, Aug. 19: Last Friday, L. A. Baker of Kershaw, sold several hundred pounds of Lancaster county grown tobacco on the McBee market at 56 cents a pound. The highest price paid for tobacco that day was 60 cents for a small lot of exceptionally good leaf. Mr. Baker's tobacco was the attraction of the market that day. It was well cured and of good quality. The McBee market was a scene of unusual activity last week—the sales of Friday totaling over 50,000 pounds. Tobacco growing is a new thing in this section. Five years ago they did not know they could grow tobacco, but the farmers during the past two years have been very encouraging. Mrs. F. E. Smith and children, of York, motored to Lancaster Saturday and were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long. The home of Henry Stover, in the C's community of Kershaw county was a scene of a pretty wedding on Monday evening, when their daughter, Miss Susie Stover, became the bride of C. Vernon Hammond, of Stoneboro. C. Hammond, August 17th, 1919. Mr. James Hinson, of Primus, and Miss Leona Blackmon of the cotton mill village, Lancaster. B. F. Adams, notary public, officiating. B. J. Faulkenberry, formerly of Lancaster, died at his home in Columbia, Sunday afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Faulkenberry was 25 years of age and had been married only a short while.

Rock Hill Record, Aug. 18: Dr. W. P. Fenwick, dentist at Rock Hill, S. C., where he will buy a lot of modern equipment and labor-saving appliances for the infirmary. Before returning he will go out to Rochester, Minn., for a visit to the Mayo Brothers Hospital. John R. Williams has sold the Dr. Bigger house on College avenue to J. P. Culp and the J. B. Swine house on Clay street to Mrs. H. S. Sherrer of Bullock's Creek. Walter Jenkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jenkins of Gastonia, arrived here several days after near two years in France. He received his discharge from Camp Lee. C. L. Dunlap has bought the Chris. Walker bungalow on Charlotte avenue. The Walkers will build a home on the lot adjoining the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Sr. The building committee of the board of trustees of Winthrop college has awarded to the Southern Ferro-Concrete Co. of Atlanta, Ga., the contract for the construction of the Students' Building on the college campus, at their bid of \$95,667—their bid being the lowest of several bids. The contract for plumbing and heating was awarded to the L. F. Waldrop Co. of Rock Hill, at their bid of \$4,720—that also being the lowest bid.

Gaffney Ledger, Aug. 19: The most remarkable character in Cherokee county, or indeed anywhere in the United States, is John H. Lynch, of Cherokee Falls. The old gentleman will be ninety years of age next April, and came to Gaffney to have a warrant issued for a neighbor who had threatened to kill him, the county having been the lower end of the neighbor's calf had been trespassing on the old man's pea patch, which he had himself planted and cultivated. Mr. Lynch, in spite of his great age, is hale and hearty and does his daily work in the fields. He has been married four times and is the father of fifty-two children, nearly all of whom are still living. His youngest child was born the year that President Wilson was inaugurated, and is named Woodrow. Mr. Lynch is a miner, having worked in many of the prospects in both North and South Carolina. He has the appearance of being not over sixty-five years of age. J. H. Witherspoon superintendent of the city schools, returned to Gaffney, Saturday after having spent six weeks at Columbia University, New York, taking a special course. Mr. Witherspoon said yesterday that he did not care to discuss the petition which was mailed to the trustees requesting his removal. One of the trustees said that it is probable a meeting of the board will be held this week to dispose of the petition.

Gastonia Gazette Aug. 18: Judge William H. Lewis died suddenly this morning at 11:50 o'clock in his office in the Groves building, an attack of heart trouble causing his death. Judge Lewis was apparently in the best of health and was sitting at the typewriter in his office working when seized by the sudden attack. He called Dr. L. N. Patrick whose office is in an adjoining room, but by the time Dr. Patrick could reach his side, Judge Lewis had been dead for some time. Judge Lewis had been a resident of Gastonia for the past 35 or 40 years, coming here from Scotland Neck and growing up with the town and county. He was one of the leading lawyers of this section of the state until a few years ago when on account of increasing years he was forced to give over a large amount of his practice. In 1888, Judge Lewis was married to Miss Alice Cameron of the Bethel plantation near York county, South Carolina. Miss Campbell was a daughter of Dr. Campbell and of a large family of sisters, Mrs. Traywick of Gastonia, Mrs. Dr. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. W. E. Adams of Clover, Mrs. J. M. McClain of Clover, all being sisters. Of this marriage they survive two children, Mrs. W. J. Howard, of North Wilkesboro and William C., who recently returned from France and who has been enlisted in the army and is stationed at Petersburg, Va. Judge Lewis' second wife to whom he was married in 1895 was a Miss Hoffman, of the Iron Station section, who survives the deceased from old France and who has been enlisted in the army and is stationed at Petersburg, Va. Judge Lewis' second wife to whom he was married in 1895 was a Miss Hoffman, of the Iron Station section, who survives the deceased from old France and who has been enlisted in the army and is stationed at Petersburg, Va. Judge Lewis' second wife to whom he was married in 1895 was a Miss Hoffman, of the Iron Station section, who survives the deceased from old France and who has been enlisted in the army and is stationed at Petersburg, Va.

A rising of Polish workmen against the Germans is taking place in many towns in Upper Silesia.

## TO CUT COST OF COTTON

### Government Suggests Means For Eliminating Wasteful Practices.

As one effective means of reducing the high cost of living the government, through various agencies already established is seeking to eliminate wherever possible, and at least shorten, roundabout and expensive routes between producer and consumer.

"How much difference should there be between the price that a farmer gets for his cotton and the price that the mill pays for the same cotton?" asks the department of agriculture.

"The North Carolina cotton mills paid about \$15,000,000 more for the cotton they used last year than the farmers received for it. Getting down to a unit basis, the farmer who grew a bale of cotton lacked \$11.60 of getting what it was worth to the cotton mill," it says. "A little of the \$11.50 went to the railroad for hauling the cotton to the mill. As most of the cotton consumed by the North Carolina mills is grown in North Carolina and nearby sections of South Carolina and Georgia, the freight does not amount to a great deal—probably 30 cents a hundred, or 30 points on the cotton involved. The average cost of exchange on the draft bill was probably one-eighth of one per cent. Including other necessary costs of selling and delivery with these items, the total expense would be about \$2.50 to \$3 a bale in practically all cases.

"The natural conclusion is that the farmer is getting less for his cotton than he should have, and that the consumer of cotton cloth is paying more for it than he should pay, maybe both, while the middleman are making a profit out of proportion to the services they render."

These facts were ascertained by the department, and are embodied in a circular, "Suggested Improvements in Methods of Selling Cotton by Farmers." The solution suggested is direct sales, or, in any event, less indirect than at present. That would probably involve co-operative selling organizations among cotton growers and direct dealing by such organizations with the cotton mills. Certain difficulties in the way of direct selling are pointed out and suggest interesting classifying service that would be made as a means of overcoming them. Suggestions apply, to some extent, to the entire cotton-growing territory, but eastern North Carolina, where cotton mills are in close proximity to the cotton fields.

The first suggestion is that the farmers grow the kind of cotton the mills need. It is pointed out that most local cotton mills use only one or two grades and usually only one staple of cotton and that it is necessary for the farmer or some other agency to furnish what the mill demands.

A compress and ample storage and shed space at central points in the main producing areas, it is suggested, would improve conditions. A very important suggestion is the establishment of a disinterested classing service that would serve the interests of both the producer and the consumer. This would enable the farmer to know the value of his product, and co-operative selling would better enable him to realize that value in dollars and cents.

As to North Carolina, better grading facilities are needed. The old graders are not capable of pressing large or average sized bales to the density usually obtained in